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# New-York Daily Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 21.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Polish author Krazewski and others will be tried for high treason, = A Dutch man-of-war has been burned and another damaged at Amsterdam. === There is a bitch in the Franco-Chinese negotiations. = The Malagasy Envoys have gone to England to try to influence public opinion in favor of intervention in Madagascar. - Government aid to the Irish sea fisheries is proposed - Details of the sugar

DOMESTIC .- Most of the delegates to and candidates before the Ohio Democratic State Convention arrived at Columbus yesterday. - A Confederate monument was dedicated at Camden, S. C. = George Stewart & Co. and John Dalley & Co., provision commission firms, failed in Chicago The Harvard University crew defeated the Columbia College crew in a boat-New-London. === It was nounced that Seth Turner, of Randolph, Mass., had made charitable bequests in his will amounting to \$21,000. = Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Tevis, of St. Louis, were remarried. Superintendents of the Poor of New-York declared that the poor laws need revision. === J. F. Gluck, of Buffalo, was elected a trustee of Cornell Univer-

sity by the alumni. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The 23d, 32d and 47th Regiments had a field day on Staten Island yesterday. = A meeting of the trunk line railroad presidents was held. === The Railroad Commission gave another hearing in regard to milk rates on the Harlem road. = St. John's College, Fordham, and Seton Hall College held their commencements. == The Gentlemen's Driving Association opened its summer meeting at Fleetwood. The annual regatta of the Jersey City Yacht Club took place, :== Three lives were saved by a boy at Coney Island, = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.11 cents. = Stocks were weak from the opening of business and so closed; after some recoveries from the lowest prices.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair and partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in the temperature and chances of occasional light rains. Temperature vesterday: High- living out of politics, and who thrive in Albany uncomfortable as possible for the college auest, 83°; lowest, 65°; average, 7338°

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The young lad who saved three lives at Coney Island yesterday at the risk of his own has proved himself a hero Such acts as those performed by Charles H. Billow in the saving of human life are deserving of the highest recog-

The friends of President White and of Cornell University should be gratified by the action taken by the alumni association of that institution at Ithaca yesterday. Mr. James F. Gluck, of Buffalo, the candidate of those who have sympathized with the president in the recent controversy over the university's administration, was elected trustee by a large majority over Mr. Francis W. Halsey, who especially represented the sentiments of those who have engaged in the recent attack upon the president. Resolutions also were adopted expressing full confidence in President White.

The Aldermen believe in making a display of power, if they do not possess it. They passed one of their usual buncombe resolutions yesterday, giving a half-holiday every Saturday to city employes. It is fortunate for the city that the Board has no such authority. Much more sensible was the complaint about the Board of Estimate and Apportionment making appropriations in lump sums. But that is largely the fault of the law which does not require Department heads to submit estimates more in detail. The fact that appropriations for millions of dollars are made for some of the Departments, with only one or two items in their estimates, is altogether wrong.

This is a time of the year which tries the souls of the college students. Commencements and examinations are being held all over the land. School and scholar show to the world that they are not shams. The whole work of the year is too often made subservient to those exhibitions, and not to the real object of education-the development of the pupil's mind. Such undue importance is given to the examinations and the commencements that the strain is too great on nervous, sickly boys and girls. The fault of the American education, as a rule, is that the "lame ducks" must go down. Industry and honest endeavor will not always make a boy a leader in mathematics or Virgil, but there are higher prizes in the world which they are sure to

Appearances indicate a close contest in the Ohio Democratic Convention to-day over the nomination for Governor. Mr. Hoadly's efforts on behalf of the liquor dealers were expected to bring forth fruit yesterday in a

had a discouraging effect on the chances of Mr. Pendleton's candidate and will increase the difficulties of the Committee on Resolutions. But all the Convention will have to do is to reaffirm the old plank against sumptuary legislation. Everybody knows what that means, "free whiskey and no Sunday." Civil Service Commissioner Thoman will not increase the respect in which he is held by his presence at the Convention in the interest of a candidate. But he is, perhaps, seeking also an indorsement of the Civil Service law. If the Democrats could be made to believe that the law was fairly interpreted by Mr. Thoman's actions in the hotel corridors they would no doubt indorse it.

The milk question appears to be a difficult one for the Railroad Commission to deal with A few interested persons are seeking a reduction of freight charges on milk brought to the city over the Harlem Railroad. If the commission should recommend a reduction, and the railroad company were to make it, there is no reason to believe that the public would derive any benefit whatever. In 1879 the railroad company made a reduction of 25 per cent on its charges for carrying milk, and neither the producer nor the consumer profited by it. An association comprising a few middlemen, which fixes the prices paid to the farmers and charged to the retail dealers and consumers, absorbed all the profit from the reduction. Other railroad companies have also lowered their rates, but the consumers get as much water in their milk as before, and pay the same price per quart for it. And this at a time, too, when, according to the testimony of a railroad officer and one of the largest dealers in the city, milk is actually being wasted because there is more brought to the city than can be sold. In March last some of the farmers, by violent measures, obtained a slight concession from the middlemen. But what means are the consumers to take, since neither the Railroad FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY Commission nor the railroad companies have any power in the matter ?

> Senator Wade Hampton is a thorough Bourbon. Not much has been heard of him since his famous speech in the last Presidential canvass. In addressing a Southern audience then, he said: "Consider what Lee and Jackson " would do were they alive. These are the same " principles for which they fought for four years. Remember that upon your votes depends the "success of the Democratic ticket." Notwithstanding his faint denial of those remarks, Mr. Hampton appears still to cherish the same principles" and to look in the same direction for their enforcement. In a speech made yesterday at the unveiling of a monument to the Confederate dead he referred to "the cause we held to be just and right," and said that it "involved a great principle" which "the sword never has decided and never will decide." He referred with evident sorrow to " the shame and humiliation of reconstruction," and congratulated his countrymen that "the future was auspicious" and that the end which every lover of his country desires to see reached can be attained without the sacrifice of one honest conviction or of one cherished principle." In explaining his speech of 1880 Mr. Hampton wrote that "the principle involved in the war was the claim made by the South of the right of peaceable secession." and that "the North triumphed, settling that beyond all question and forever." Is it his desire to retract that explanation I or did he again think that the reporters were absent ? If he looks for the triumph of his principles in the success of the Democratic party we fear he will experience another great disappointment.

BIENNIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS. One of the questions to which special prominence should be given in the canvass this year is that of biennial sessions of the Legislature. There is little reason to doubt that if the people were allowed to vote directly on the subject it would expected to accept it, he has accepted it and during legislative sessions, are opposed to this reform. They have steadfastly refused to allow the question to be voted upon by the people. Under the lead of "Mike" Murphy, and assisted, strange to say, by Erastus Brooks, the politicians secured a majority against biennial sessions in the last Assembly. The subject was referred to a committee and smothered. The Democratic party has always been hostile to this reform; although the opposition has not come alone from Democrats.

The lastory of legislation in Albany on this subject in recent years presents some curious facts. In 1878 a proposal to amend the Constitution so as to provide for biennial sessions was presented in the Assembly. Among the firm advocates of the measure was Erastus Brooks, who said:

The plies of bills upon our tables, the hundreds of pages of documents, the physical impossibility to read what is presented for our consideration, the monstrous amount of special legislation which is introduced, hardly less in the last part of the session than in the first, have converted me to the necessity of some such resolution as this. I am also a believer in the maxim that the world is governed a good deal too much, and I believe that the people are much more prosperous and happy when the Legislature falls to meet.

opposed biennial sessions on the ground that the change would be injurious to the interests of the State, and that there is no public demand for it; though with others he had succeeded in having the resolution adopted in the Assembly in 1878 by a vote of 75 to 30. It failed then in the Senate. The next year the Assembly adopted the measure again, by a vote of 91 to 17, while in the same Senate that had previously defeated the bill only four votes were recorded against it.

In 1880 the resolution came up for the necessary second approval before being submitted to a vote of the people. It passed in the Assembly by a vote of 78 to 29, the negative votes being cast by Democrats. In the Senate, however, the committee to which the measure was referred, makins use of a common trick, submitted no report upon it until the very last day of the session; hence the resolution was defeated. This failure, when the end was so nearly accomplished, had a discouraging effect, knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, and the subject was not taken up in 1881. In | elements of English grammar, descriptive geog-1882 the resolution was again introduced, and raphy, especially of the United States, and passed in the House by a vote of 46 to 26; but | American history. The method of examinaday of the session. This year, by a vote of 43 didate was examined orally at a blackboard. to 42 in the Assembly, the resolution was re- He was embarrassed perhaps, but General Fry ferred to a committee and failed to reach the thinks the examiners got a better idea of his Senate. It is clear that if the people desire this calibre than under the new system of written reform they will have to elect representatives

pledged to carry it out. Of the thirty-eight States only six-Connecticut, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, New-York, Rhode Island and South Carolina-have Constitutions requiring annual sessions. Biennial the date of the high standard of admissessions are provided for in thirty-two Consti- sion, it is found that the rejections during tutions, but in Ohio and a few other States | the decade following increased 100 per cent where annual sessions are not probibited "adjourned sessions," practically amounting to annual meetings, are held. A resolution looking to sion on the constitutionality of the Scott a change was considered favorably in the Mas- at the Academy assured to the Congressional law, but the Supreme Court will not make sachusetts Legislature this year. The last districts by the law is impaired in this way; his guardian or next friend) presents to the court is

ported that biennial sessions would be advantageous.

Six-sevenths of the bills annually passed by the Legislature are of a petty nature, and about as much harm as good is done by them. Only about one-quarter of the bills introduced are passed, and a good share of those fail to receive Executive approval. The greater part of this legislation ought to be relegated to Boards of Supervisors. The average cost to the State of each act is \$1,000. Three-fourths of the bills which become laws are inconsiderately rushed through in the last days of the session. From the day the Legislature meets until it adjourns there is a feeling of anxiety among office-holders and business men, who do not know what "strikes" may be brought forward or how their interests may be affected. A legislative session now costs the State over \$400,000. Then there is the enormous expense which annual elections impose upon each county, amounting to \$183,000 in this city alone; besides the large sums expended by candidates and lost in other ways. A large part of this expense, amounting in some years to \$1,000,000 at least, could be saved by lengthening the terms of Assemblymen to two years and Senators to four without increase of salary, and providing for biennial sessions. State officers might be elected with the Governor, instead of every two years as at present. A good deal would thus be gained by the change; and it is not clear that anything of much value would be lost.

BUTLERS POLICY OF SUCCESS. There was once a man who acquired a handsome fortune by following unflinchingly a simple policy in real-estate speculation. He would buy a house in an emmently respectable neighborhood and at once proceed to convert it into a public nuisance. His neighbors would at first protest, then threaten, and finally buy him off by giving him his own price for his house. So soon as he had sold he would buy again in another respectable neighborhood and repeat the operation. By strict attention to this kind of business he was able to retire on a fine competence at the end of a few years. He did not take with him into retirement any considerable amount of the respect of his fellow-men, but he had won success, and that was his sole ambition.

There are many things about the political course of Governor Butler in Massachusetts which recall the career of this peculiar specu- all respects, to stern discipline. lator. The Governor appears to have imbibed a notion that if he can make himself a public nuisance to all the respectable classes of Massachusetts his political success will be assured. He has been conducting his administration on that basis, and with considerable success. There are few respectable people or institutions in the State that he has not assailed, and at every fresh attack the rag-tag and bob-tail of He is our man," they shout, "for he is so awfully disreputable." When the Harvard Overseers refused the customary degree for the Governor, he and his friends declared themselves delighted, because the refusal would make the Governor's political fortune. How it was going to make it did not appear, but subsequent developments have shown several ways by which the Governor has endeavored to help it along. When in accordance with her regular custom Williams College invited the Governor to attend her commencement, the fact was promptly sent over the country as being a "rebuke to Harvard." A few days ago a strong pressure was suddenly brought to bear upon Dartmouth to induce her also as a "rebuke for Harvard." The pressure was accompanied by a mysterious intimation that such action by Dartmouth would be likely

to add \$10,000 to her funds. Now comes the information that the Goverfrom Harvard to attend her commencement on the 27th, and that, while he knows he was not thorities. He is sure nobody wants him to attend, and that is the very reason why he has accepted. He will not only be present, but it is intimated that he will find an opportunity to administer a "humiliating rebuff" to the authorities who voted against his degree. His avoid prominence of that kind. The man who is ridden on a rail and the orator who is pelted with over-ripe eggs are also the "chief figures" in those exercises, but their eminence has not usually been considered a desirable one. Still, if Butler goes to the Harvard commencement and makes things generally disagreeable for all respectable people there assembled, it will undoubtedly increase his popularity with all of his followers, who think that the ideal statesman is a half-and-half combina-

A WEST POINT CONTROVERSY. The West Point Academy is strong in the good will of the country, and any question affecting its welfare has a National interest. The Journal of the Military Service Institution of the Yet Mr. Brooks in the Assembly this year United States, of which General Hancock is president, publishes a full report of the debate which has been in progress during the past six months between General J. B. Fry and Professor G. L. Andrews of the Academy, and other distinguished soldiers and instructors, respecting the examinations for admission and their alleged over-severity. Professor Andrews has been connected with the Academy for many years ; General Fry was stationed there tor several years as Adjutant and Instructor in Artillery, and was secretary of the Academic Board. The wide differences of opinion between these men, both experienced and both

tion of clown and rowdy.

sincere, make an interesting contrast. General Fry attacks the present system of examinations for admission upon the ground that they exceed the requirements of the law, do not secure the best material, and discriminate against the newer sections of the country where advanced education is not so general as in the B. Doe. older portions. The law requires only a t was killed in the Senate again on the last tions has changed. Before 1870, the canexaminations, in which each applicant is known simply by a number. The percentage of rejections has greatly increased. The percentage of graduations among those admitted has not increased much. Taking 1866 as over the decade preceding, while the graduations increased less than 6 per cent. General Fry argues that the equality of representation

qualified appointee enter and remain until found deficient in a subject taught by the Academy; and suggests a preparatory year as a

part of the course of the institution. Professor Andrews's return to these criticisms can be more briefly summed up. He declares that the old blackboard examinations were hardly more than nominal, and that the men admitted under them were often "disgracefully ignorant." The result of the higher standard has been to improve the quality of graduates, especially in the middle and lower parts of each class. If the percentage of graduations has not greatly increased it is because the deficiencies of cadets are more surely discovered under the new and stricter system. He also declares that the cadets who make the best records are those who enter the Academy with the best preparation.

There may be justice in some of General Fry's criticisms. They are supported by a number of officers, and, in one item, by an instructor who fits boys for the Academy and favors the high standard. But we do not believe that the country would sanction any lowering of the requirements for admission to the National military school. The Boards of Visitors have steadily recommended an advance. Great progress has been made in educational methods during recent years, and the West Point Academy, if it is to keep its present rank as the mother of our soldiers, and the home of military science, must be at least abreast of the age; certainly it must not retrograde. The geographical consideration does not amount to much in these days, whatever it may have done when the States were still almost strangers to each other, and local jealousies were rife. It is no part of the duty of a National military school to diffuse education impartially among the Congressional districts; and if the representative of a district fails, the misfortune is his rather than the district's. It is the business of the school to make soldiers. There need be no fear that we shall have too few of them through making the training severe. The geographical situation of this country seems to protect it against the danger of frequent wars, and if the annual production of officers continues at its present rate, it may become necessary, in course of years, to consider the advisability of checking the increase, as Congress has already done with our top-heavy Navy. Meantime the country will, we think, take pride in the fact that its future soldiers are subject, in

Tammany has broken toose again. It is not Governor Cleveland's cruel and persistent refusal to recognize her "claims" that wakes her to eastney this time. It is a prevision of the Fourth of July. Annually, as our readers are aware, Tammany makes formal proclamation of her intention to celebrate the day politics have yelled with increased delight, which we all celebrate. These thrilling announcements have generally been characterized by a generous display of partisanship and by a desperate endeavor to accumulate party capital at the expense of truth. That is peculiarly what is the matter with

the announcement for the coming Fourth. To read it is to recall for Tammany's benefit the remark of the Quaker to an unscrupulous horse jockey: "Friend, it is a pity that it is a sin to lie, seeing how necessary it would seem to be to thy business." Tammany informs its friends who are expected to make merry and be glad with her on the Fourth that "the Republican party is now staggering in its death threes under the load of hypocritical pretenses and false teachings." Verily, to confer a degree of LL.D. upon the Governor, if Independence Day were meant to inculcate independence of the claims of common veracity upon the exponents of the Democratic party, the sentence which we have quoted might confidently be adduced as demonstrating that Tammany was an apt papil of the ethical nor has received the usual formal invitation lesson of the occasion. Of equal richness with this preposterous reference to the Republican party is Tammany's solemn admonition to her own sons to "renew the pledges "(the fathers of the Republic) fought, and for whose maintenance this Columbian Order was "established." When these pledge s of devotion were first taken by Tammany is not stated. There is a suspicion abroad in the public mind that they never were taken to any appreciable extent. But friends claim with delight that he will be the if they ever were taken, this one thing is cerchief figure in the exercises, and he probably tain-it is a long time since they were "rewill. Almost any other man in the world would newed." By all means, then, let them be renewed next Fourth. Tammany may indeed have been established to maintain the patriotic friends, and that I am really very fond of him. He principles referred to, but is that what she is now really being maintained for ? Sagacious students of politics sometimes half suspect that "this Columbian Order" exists to-day for the purpose of exercising a chastening influence upon "regular" Democracy, of securing a fair divide of the party spoils, and of cutting out work for the Committee on Contested Seats in Democratic State Conventions. By all means let those "pledges of devotion" be either taken or "renewed" at the time specified.

It goes without saying that the announcement contains some nebulous premeditated idiocy. For instance: "The time is opportune for one grand rally for constitutional rights." This sounds like The Wonderful Shirt Collar at his best. Here is another gem: "With one more effort on the part of the people, the enemy of progress will be defeated and Liberty reestablished on the foundation laid in 1776." We cannot imagine who wrote that. It probably is not to be credited to any one man, being the outcome of the strength of the entire com-

After such a forerunner, Tammany's celebration of the high festival of patriotism will be looked forward to with appropriate interestmeaning the interest which is excited by a broad but rather tedious farce.

CHANGING ONE'S NAME.

A New-York subscriber has written to THE TRIBUNE to inquire whether it is necessary for him to take legal proceedings to enable him properly to change his middle name For example, he says, desires to substitute Richard R. Doe for Richard

There is no question of the right of any person to take another name than that his parents gave him if he chooses; and there is no penalty or punishment for so doing. The courts even go so far as to hold that in business matters a contract or obligation may be entered into by a person under any name he may choose to assume. The law looks only to the identity of the individual. A name may be acquired by reputation, general usage and habit, and where such is the case, it will be taken as the individual's true name. But it is to prevent any mistake or question as to identity that a person desiring to assume a new or different name may find it best to resort to the courts. The legal proceedings dispose of the matter conclusively and might be the means of avoiding serious legal or other complications. Even in making so simple a change as that suggested by the inquirer, he might find it sufer and more judicious in the end to comply with the requirements of the statutes, especially as the procedure is simple and inexpensive. In other counties of the State the application is to be made to the County Court; in this city to the Court of Common Pleas. The applicant (or, if he be a minor, application. If the Court is satisfied from the petition and affidavits that there is no reasonable objection to the proposed change of name, the Court is directed to make an order authorizing the applicant to assume such other name, "from and after some time, not less than thirty days, to be specified in such order." Within ten days from the granting of the order it must be published in a newspaper of the county, and within twenty days all the papers used on the application and the order with the proof of publication must be filed in the County Clerk's office. That completes the matter, and upon compliance with these requirements the statute provides that the applicant shall from and after the day specified in the order for that purpose be known by his new name, "and by no other."

In a recent case that came before the Court of Common Pleas in this city, Judge Van Hoesen tion, whether the applicant was married or single; whether he was then a party to any, and if so to what, proceedings in the courts; whether there were any judgments against him; whether there was any outstanding bond or commercial paper made, indorsed or accepted by him in the name which he wished to abandon; and such particulars as his age and birthplace and the names of his parents.

Under the new Constitution of this State (article 3, section 18) the Legislature has no longer authority to change the names of persons. Every change of name in this State, therefore, must either be by the unauthorized act of the individual or by the order of Court. If a man takes the risk of the former course, however, he need not be surprised, especially if he has much to do with real estate transactions, to find that he has involved himself in a mesh of legal troubles that will not make it seem to him at all a trivial matter.

The Journal of Commerce calls attention to the fact that the last Legislature refused to pass a high license law. Yes, but then it gave the people a high

A great and needed reform has been started. A drum-major, of large nasal capacity, was put under arrest in the State camp at Peekskill the other day for riotous snoring. A suffering officer who occupied the tent next that of the offender made the complaint. He said an ordinary snore did not trouble him, but that the dram-major's was extraor dinary. It started with four or five snifts and then ended in a torrific snort which nearly collapsed his tent. Any traveller familiar with sleeping-car snores will recognize this variety at once. We believe it to be an incontrovertible fact that no sleeping-car was ever without at least one snorer of that kind. There has long been a demand for some remedy, short of instant death, for a public infliction of so aggravated a nature, and if the Peekskill case becomes a precedent, the railway traveller will have a more peaceful time hereafter. The worst snorer would be likely to hold his powers in reserve if the full exercise of them were likely to subject him to arrest and incarceration in the nearest railway station.

Some capitalists of Syracuse are organizing a con pany to bore for salt. The Democratic party should organize such a company. The stock of salt which it has on hand long since lost its savor.

The Texas Siflings tells of a Southwestern con temporary which under the head of "Nautical In telligence" printed the item, "The Church of Rome has Created a See." Well, that is not a grain worse than what scores of Democratic newspapers all over the country are continually doing. They keep printing frantic appeals for the restoration of the Democratic party to power in 1884 under the head

A friendly suggestion to the Democracy : If you think best to nominate the old ticket on the old platform and the old bar'l, well and good. But prudence dictates that you discard the old cipher.

PERSONAL

Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, Canada, has fully ecovered from his recent dangerous illness.

It is stated that Mr. John Russell Young, the nited States Minister to China, is engaged in ollecting material for a work on China, which he pres to publish within two years.

Owing to his long-continued sickness, it is said that there is hardly a possibility that Mr. A. Bronson Alcott will be able to attend the sessions of the Concord Summer School of Philosophy either as lecturer or spectator.

" Hal" Orth, the youngest son of the late Godlove S. Orth, of Indiana, has been presented with the be largely favored. But the men who make a | will attend the exercises in order to make it as "of devotion to the principles for which they desk used in the House of Representatives for so many years by his father.

Mr. John B. McMaster, author of the " History of the American People," has been elected to the profeasorship of history in the University of Pennsyl-

The death of the Rev. Charles T. Brooks, of Newport. R. I., recalls a little anecdote about him. At a tea-party, given by a member of the Rev. Dr. Thayer's church a few years ago, a lady playfully remonstrated with Dr. Thayer for his intimacy with the Unitarian divine. "It is true," said Dr. Thayer, "that Mr. Brooks and I are very good is a most delightful companion, and we often go fishing together. To-day, however, while we were on the fishing ground, he shocked me by a little exhibition of profamity." "Profamity!" exclaimed the Orthodox sister, "you don't really mean that Mr. Brooks is profame?" "I must coniess that he was somewhat so to-day," said good Dr. Thayer. "You see, it happened thus: we were at anchor with our lines out, Brother Brooks, the skip per and I, when, after some tedious waiting, the skipper cried out: 'I had a d-n good bite then': whereupon my Brother Brooks quickly responded: 'So

Speaking at a memorial meeting held in London on the first anniversary of Garibaldi's death, Mr. Gladstone related some personal reminiscences of the Italian patriot, whom he once met at a dinner party given by Sir Antonio Panizzl. "At that dinner," he said, " with General Garibaldi, I had the pleasure of conversing freely. I remember he tolds me a story in these words, or in words of which those are the English equivalent: 'When I was a boy I was at school at Genoa. It was toward the close of the great war of the French Revolution. Genoa was a great military post, a large garrison was always in the town, there were constant pawas always in the town, there were constant parades and military displays, with bands and flags, which were beyond everything, attractive to the school-boys. All my school-mates ran everywhere all over the town, to get a sight of the military parades and exhibitions. I never went to one of them. It struck me then as a matter of pain and horror that it should be necessary that one portion of mankind should be set aside to have for their profession the business of destroying life. I will not comment on that take, but when one considers what Garikind should be set aside to have for their profession the business of destroying life.' I will not comment on that tale; but, when one considers what Garibaldi was on the field of battle—how fear never for a moment, any more than cruelty, found lodgment in the heroic broast—is it not a wonderful tale, and is it not truly interesting to trace him up to the man from the boy, and find that even in the thoughtless hours of childhood that sympathy with manking which governed his whole existence should have been found in such a peculiarly interesting form."

WASHINGTON, June 20 .- J. J. Knox, Controller of the Currency, has gone to Knoxboro, N. Y., for a few days. Deputy Controller Langworthy will act as Controller in his absence.

BALTIMORE, June 20 .- J. A. Shriver, of Baltimore, delegate to the International Exhibition of Holland, at Amsterdam, will sail to-morrow on the steamer Braunschweig from this port. He will be accompanied by his son, John S. Shriver, as secre-tary, and Mrs. Shriver and Miss Pigman.

GENERAL NOTES.

A New-Haven (Conn.) physician travelling last season in Germany was so much taken with a di-minutive clock exhibited in a window, that he bought it to take home as a curiosity. His surprise may be imagined when upon opening it to wind it he found the im-print of the company, whose manufactory was within half a dozen blocks of his own home at New-Haven.

One of the curious departments of the railway exhibition at Chloago has been dubbed "the Orphan Asylum." It consists of a large number of exhibits, mostly models of inventions, which were sent by unknown persons or were left to the tender mercles of the commissioners, with no one in charge of them. A great many of the orphans are car-couplers and a great many more have been classified under that head for want of an explanation to show what they really are. known its opinion for another week. This has New-Jersey Constitutional Convention re- that it might be better to let every physically verified petition setting forth the grounds for the

car spittoon. Another draws attention to a life-eaving device by means of a placard inscribed with the words: "Thou shalt not kill."

A tall young man went bathing in the Mohawk River at Schenectady last Sunday with several other Sabbath-breakers, in spite of previous protests against their selection of such a conspicuous place for th tions. While they were in the water a Mr. Van Voast appeared upon the bank and carried off an armful of their clothing. All of the bathers, however, had enough apparel left to get home without undue exposure except the tail young man, whose only remaining raiment was a collar and a pair of shoes. But as luck would have it he found near the river an empty barrel, out of which he knocked the heads and into which he stepped, and thus knocked the heads and into which, he stepped, and thus apparelled be made his way home across the fields, painfully holding up the barrel as he walked, but dropping and sinking into it whenever anyone appeared in eight Before he reached the paternal mansion half the dogs in town had detected his predicament and united to form a howling escort. It is thought that Mr. Van Voast's method of abolishing Sunday bathing will be successful.

Among the privileges belonging to the clergy in certain English parishes, none is stranger than that in which the vicar of Chart-Sutton has recently been confirmed. Having let out the church-yard to farmer for a sheep-pasture, he refused to allow a parish-ioner to beautify his family lot except upon payment of nine shrubs set out he demanded their removal for the reason that they were injurious to the sheep. Soon at-terward the shrubs disappeared, but the vicar denied all knowledge of the matter until the warden confessed that he had removed them by the vicar's express command. The Archbishop of Canterbury refused to interfere, on The Archbishop of Canterbury reduced to interfere, on the ground that the church-yard was the vicar's freehold and he had acted within his legal rights. These facts are recorded by a correspondent of the Kent Messenger, who naturally thinks it a hardship that, after paying £10 in fees for memorial stones and graves alone, "he must now stand saids and see the hallowed spot forn and trodden down by sheep, and the whole grave-yard in a most deplorable condition, simply because the ground realizes 15s, per annum as a place for sheep to feed in."

A distressing example of the power of imagination has lately been furnished in the little Pennsylvania viliage of Brush Valley. About five years ago a miner named Moore died from an accident, leaving a widow and a young son who by hard work and frugality have contrived to earn a scanty living. Last Monday night Mrs. Moore was awakened by a scream in her son's room. She ran thither and found him standing by the open window, trembling and pale with terror. He explained that he had seen his father peering in. The mother at that instant turned and saw the same vision, and with a scream sprang out of the window, receiving probably fatal injuries. The neighbors hearing the noise hurried to her assistance and carried her into the house. She recovered consciousness for a moment, saw her son She recovered consciousness for a moment, saw her son standing beside her, and then became hysterical. At this the boy's reason gave way, and the doctors think he may never recover it. By an unfortunate chance a young farmer named Herrick, who inherits insanity, was called in to watch with the Moores that night, and he too was overcome with the excitement and fell to the floor in spasms. Young Moore has been taken to an asylum, his mother has only a slight chance of recovery, and it is feared that Herrick's unstable mental balance has been permanently deranged. permanently deranged.

### POLITICAL NEWS.

The tidal-wave vote of last year is a source of endless satisfaction to the Democrats. Whenever an election goes against them, or the divisions in their own ranks appear irreconclinble, they go back at once to the returns of the elections of 1882 for consolation. They ook at them right side up and wrong side up and side ways, and then demonstrate to a necty that there isn't the slightest prospect of the Republicans carrying the Presidential election next year. No Republican can have any objection to the Democrats coddling this deliasion. It is cold confort, to be sure; but it is better than none at all.

Mahone can at least claim to have taught the Virginia Bourbons two things. One of these is not much to his credit, while the other is. The first thing he taught them is how to cheat their creditors' out of their just dues. The Hourbons showed themselves very apt scholars in learning that lesson. They have been a little slower in acquiescing in his determination to give the colored people equal school facilities with the whites, but they have come around to that view of the matter at last. The Bourbon papers are now urging the convention which meets in July at Lynchburg to take decided ground in favor of educating all the children in the State. The lesson of continued defeat it seems can pen-cirale even the head of a Virginia Bourbon.

The country is never free from Senatorial ntests in one shape or another. New-Hampshire is just now "all torn up" over the effort to elect the only member of the Senate of the XLVIIIth Congress that remains to be chosen. At the same time Arkansas is beginning to drift toward a like condition of things in respect to the Senatorial vacancy from that State which occurs in 1885. Candidates are being pushed into the field by zealous friends from every corner of the State, and a good share of the population will doubtless be "mentioned" during the next two years. The oppor-tunity to secure a six years' term in the Sonate occurs only a few times in one man's political life, and accord-ingly it must be made the most of.

There has been a lull in Massachusetts polities for a few weeks past. But this does not indicate any loss of interest in the coming Gubernatorial canvass. The indignation of Butler's opponents reached boiling point some time since and there is no sign of it cooling. The preparations for the campaign go on steadily but quietly among the Republicans, and if organization and earnest work can carry the State it will be done. The Democrate appear to be doing les months ago. They are completely 'in the hands of But-ler and must wait and see what move he proposes before they make one plans. It is significant that no bem-ocratic candidate for the Governorship is named against Butler. The party seems to expect that he will lead idjor pick but its nominee.

As the Kentucky election occurs in August the candidates for the Governorship are compelled to make their canvass during the warmest months of the year. It has opened already with much heat and promises to surpass in vigor and carnestness any campaign Kentucky has seen for many years. The Republicans are making good use of the ammunition their opponents have placed in their hands. The backwardness of the State in all that relates to real progress, the want of a modern school system, the failure to enforce the laws, and the need of a good revenue system are all arguments against the Democrats. The Republicans may not succeed, but they will prove for the first time doubtless to some of the Bourbons in the mountains that there is another party besides the Democratic.

## MR. SHOOK'S PLANS.

M'KEE RANKIN ENGAGED AS LEADING MAN AT THE UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Sheridan Shook looked radiant yesterday when a TRIBUNE reporter found him in the front of his theatre chatting to Mr. Collier, his partner. "I've got everything fixed up now," said he, "for next season, and I guess things will be pretty lively when once started. Step into the office and we'll tell you all about it. In the first place," he the party passed through the vestibule, "I am going to have all this altered and lined with glazed tiles. It will be novel and effective. The inte rior of the auditorium I shall have repainted and touched up, but I hardly know as yet to what extent of redecoration I shall beled. But I suppose you want to know about my company and attractions for next seasou." The reporter asked whether Charles Warner had been engaged.

"No. str." said Mr. Shook, "we could not procure him, and I don't know that I am sorry for it, either. We only wanted him because he had created the leading part in Storm-Beaten, and though it may sound a little like sour grapes.' I hear he is not so very strong as a regular leading man, and that he is a terrible cockney besides We have just signed a contract with McKee Rankin, who will be our leading man. We had to bid high, but I fancy he is worth it. He is a leading actor in every way, and eminently fitted, in my opinion, for the position. Then we have Miss Minnie Conway for the Union Square Company, and Miss Marie Lewes, who, though a young netress, has worked her way steadily upwards, is enthusiastic and persevering, and I think will some day take a high place in the profession. She took Miss Jewett's place, you may remember, in 'A Parisian Romanee' for a short time, and succeeded admirably. Otherwise, there will be little change in the old company."

"What are your arrangements for your own season !" "Our company begins an engagement of six weeks in San Francisco on August 13, then go to Sacramento, Salt Lake City, Denver and St. Louis and then to Chicago, where they stay four weeks, ending November 5. After a week in Philadelphia and another in Brooklyn they begin the regular season on November 20 at the Union Square Theatre with 'Storm-Beaten.'"

"Will the theatre be closed until then t"
"No, indeed. Marie Prescott plays for three weekt

"No, indeed. Marie Prescott plays for three weeks beginning August 20, the Wyndham Company for four weeks from September 10 and Jefferson for four weeks from October 8, We shall spend a good deal of money in producing it."

"What will come after it?"

"Well, now, it's a little premature to talk of that, but we have a play nearly decided upon. It's not an importation, though the scene is laid its Europe, and it's by a lady, toe. Who is the lady! Do you know, it wouldn't surprise me to hear that the august in the series is Selina Dolaro! Tes, sir, Madame Dolaro! a very clever woman and she has written what I thank a very clever society play. Bealdes the regular company we have four travelling companies from which we shall make drafts as occasion arises."

Mr. Collier then gave the reporter a list of persons with whom contracts have been signed, as follows:

The regular Union Square Company will consist of